



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

have occurred among the occupants of San Juan de Ulua fortress, I would recommend that until the sanitary condition of the fortress has been improved you have vessels which are to clear for United States ports remain while in Veracruz harbor as far as practicable—at least 200 meters—away from this fortress.

Respectfully,

L. L. LUMSDEN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended September 3, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 1 death. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 31	Condor	16	0	0	0
Sept. 3	Utstein	16	13	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during the week, 1.

NORWAY.

Quarantine proclamation against plague.

The following is received from Consul-General Bordewich, at Christiania, under date of August 31, 1904:

[Translation.]

Proclamation from the Royal Norwegian Government's Department of Justice and Police.

A Royal proclamation was made on the 25th instant, as follows:

It is hereby ordered, in compliance with section 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that Siam and Tonkin in Asia, the cities of Brisbane and Marborough in Queensland, Payta in Peru, Valparaiso and Antofagasta in Chile, and the ports in Brazil, shall, until further notice, be considered infected with the oriental plague, and the regulations laid down in said law, and in circular of October 13, 1900, regarding plague, etc., are to take effect at once.

With which all concerned respectfully have to comply.

Which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897; June 27 and August 22, 1899; May 23, 1900; February 28, 1901; March 20, June 16, and December 1, 1902; March 24, May 29, July 21, and October 17, 1903; April 7 and June 4, 1904; Arabia, Persia, India, China, Yokohama in Japan, Manila, Formosa, Egypt, Madagascar, Reunion Islands and Mauritius; the cities of Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London, in South Africa; also the cities of Callao and Lima, in Peru, shall until further notice be considered infected with the oriental plague.

A number of copies of this proclamation are inclosed.

Christiania, August 29, 1904.

F. HAGERUP.
GEORG JOHANNESSEN.